

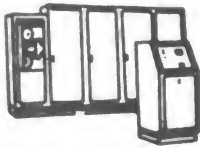
# INTERUPT

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newsletter of  
computer people for peace

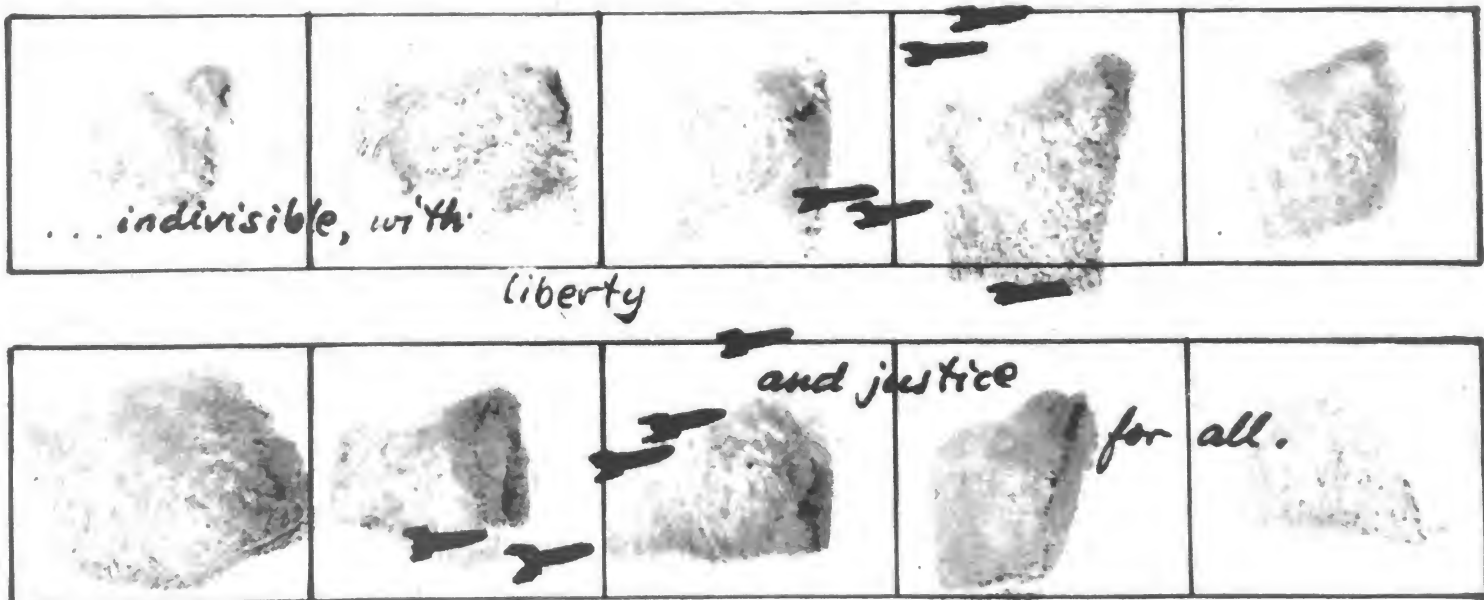


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# WANTED

*... one nation,*



## INTERRUPT

### NEWSLETTER OF COMPUTER PEOPLE FOR PEACE

#### INTERRUPT Collective:

Dick Gordon, Joan Greenbaum, Julie Millstein, Paul Millstein, Debbie Pessin, Steve Stellman, Ken Thomas

#### Published by:

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## About this Issue

Traditionally, the decay of an empire is accompanied by ever-mounting military adventures abroad and security-mindedness at home. While we don't suggest that the American Empire is ready to topple yet, these tell-tale signs of its distress are working their way into the public consciousness.

These twin issues --- security at home and war abroad --- are so vital that if we do not deal with them at once our opportunity may be lost forever. That is why we have gone to a 24-page issue --- 50% larger than normal --- so that we could give adequate attention to the problems and try to draw the connection between the misuse of computer technology at home and abroad.

The superbly researched article on the Air War (page 15) was submitted by a CPP member who asked to remain anonymous. Taking pieces of information from various public sources, it pieces together a bleak picture of the unified effort by American Technology to develop the systems of computerized death and destruction to a point of ultimate refinement. This is the technology which is being shipped to Vietnam to replace the homecoming soldiers. Like all technology, the Air War is not without its domestic spin-offs. "A Clockwork Computer" (page 22) catalogs some new police toys and civilian surveillance gadgetry which has emerged as a war by-product for home consumption.

Finally, to remind ourselves that Big Brother knows he's being watched we have transcripts of two interviews for security clearance in which CPP name was mentioned (one was supplied to us on cassette). The opposite position taken by the interviewed people (one cooperative, one not) brought the same reaction from the government (a year after the interviews, both people still have their jobs), and point up clearly how hard is the struggle to defend civil liberties and freedom of speech and association. But the second interview also shows that this struggle can sometimes be successful, if we keep our guard up.



When we first reviewed the material submitted for this issue, the INTERRUPT collective was faced with a hard choice: either cut out some good material, or expand to a 24-page issue. We think you will agree that the quality and unity of the articles makes good reading, and justifies the big issue. Unfortunately, a bigger issue also costs more to print. Since our expenses are carried only by CPP membership and contributions, we would like to urge you to support and help keep us going by subscribing or renewing. You will find a convenient blank on the back page.

# INVESTIGATION

What do two programmers, separated by 3,000 miles have in common? Can they find happiness in their defense sponsored jobs? The following pages begin the story, in the form of verbatim transcripts, of the security hearings of two CPP members. Undoubtedly, the security hearing as a means of intimidation and data collection, is not new to many of our readers. It appears quite obvious from reading the series of questions that the hearings are not as concerned with National security ( whatever that is) as they are with securing information about Movement groups and people. In short, they are fishing expeditions.

We have presented the two transcripts and the following article on corporate security (page 10) in the hopes that they temper our paranoia with some hard cruel facts. The Interrupt Collective has withheld the names involved.

It is my desire to be cooperative and assist the Government in assuring itself that continuation of my clearance is in the national interest, consistent with its rights and duties and my constitutionally protected rights of free association. I have no objection to answering, now or in the future, questions about my affiliation, association, or regular contact, if any, with persons or organizations whom I know to be subversive or to answering questions about such contact with individuals or organizations which the Government has officially designated as subversive. However, as to any other individuals or organizations, on the advice of counsel, I decline to answer such questions as being beyond the scope of this inquiry and an invasion of my privacy.

Q. Have you, or any member of your family, ever been a member of or associated with any organization listed in AFR124-5, or any similar organization in a foreign country?

A. I have not; I cannot answer for any other member of my family.

Q. Have you ever attended any meeting or participated in the activities of any organization listed in AFR124-5?

A. I have not.

Q. Have you ever associated with or known any person who you have reason to believe was a member of or sympathetic to any organization listed in AFR124-5?

A. I have had about six contacts during recent months with Mr. Sam Smith, who I believe to be a member of the Communist Party. This contact has been solely connected with my helping an organization known as Peace Project set up a computerized mailing list and Mr. Sam Smith is the head of this organization.

Q. Are you affiliated with a group known as Computer Professionals for Peace, or Computer People for Peace?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. Is this a local group or is it national in scope and membership, and what is its history as you know it?

A. I decline to answer that for reasons cited at the beginning of this statement.

Q. What do you understand the composition, as to membership and purpose, of the group to be?

A. I decline to answer that.

Q. What are the aims of Computer People for Peace and how does the group propose to advance those aims?

A. The purpose, as I understand it, is to pro-

OF TWO  
PROGRAMMERS  
ABOVE  
SUSPICION<sub>3</sub>

promote the use of technology for peaceful and beneficial purposes. These aims are to be promoted by studying the uses of technology and publicly raising the issues of the relationship of science and technology to society. Peaceful demonstrations may be used as a means of bringing these issues to public attention. I do not personally contemplate using violent action of behaving unlawfully to promote the aims of this organization, and I have no knowledge that the group plans violent or unlawful action to do so.

Q. Would you compromise classified defense information if the aims of the Computer People for Peace, or your own convictions, dictated it?

A. No. I do not contemplate breaking any law or regulation pertaining to the security of classified defense information.

Q. What would be your reaction should Computer People for Peace alter its nature to one advocating acts of subversion/sabotage, to effect its goals?

A. I would sever my connection with the organization.

Q. Would you inform security officials should you learn of such planned activity?

A. If I was obligated to do so by security regulations to which I am subject by holding a security clearance.

Q. What is your attitude towards doing defense work?

A. I feel there are distinctions to be drawn between different Department of Defense projects. I do not arbitrarily object to projects solely on the basis that they are funded by the Department of Defense...

Q. Will you specify in greater detail your association with Mr. Sam Smith?

A. I am not familiar with Mr. Sam Smith's specific activities as head of the Peace Project. I have occasionally attended gatherings at which Mr. Sam Smith was in charge. I have never heard Mr. Sam Smith advocate the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States, nor has he ever attempted to persuade me that the form of the Government of the United States is undesirable.

\* indicates omitted question(s) and answer(s)



The following is CPP's position. It was originally in the form of a letter sent after receiving a copy of the security interview excerpted above.

It is our feeling that the security clearance is used politically to prevent people in your position from effective dissent, and not to prevent the dissemination of secrets. This must be exposed and fought. CPP feels that it's best to main-



tain a policy of non-cooperation with the authorities (it is they who risk the security of our country) along with the democratic demand to associate with anyone or any organization on or off any list (First Amendment rights). We feel that is the principled position to take. According to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), you cannot be denied a clearance unless you are a member of a group on the Attorney General's list. But we know that your company can always find a way of getting rid of you (whether you cooperate or not) and the job situation is not the best.

We have considered three justifications for your cooperation:

1. You need your job.
2. If you lose your clearance, you'll discourage others from joining CPP or making known their dissent.
3. You might be in a position to organize co-workers.

These justifications must be weighed against what is lost by cooperating:

1. Justification of the system. Agreement that there are in fact "subversive organizations" as defined by a government responsible for the genocide in Vietnam and the exploitation of working people here and throughout the world.
2. Providing information to the enemy. In particular, you named Mr. Sam Smith as a member of the C.P. It appears as if you volunteered this information. Now, it's possible Sam Smith has publicly announced his affiliations for the record, but if he hasn't the government will use your statement to deprive Sam Smith of his constitutional rights (the government needs your statement to condemn Sam Smith, even if they know of his affiliations).

You also provide information about the aims and goals of CPP. We find this inconsistent with your opening statement declining to answer any questions about organizations not designated subversive. Although the information you give is not at this time damaging, we feel the best answer is to say nothing.

It is difficult for us to understand your motivations for cooperation. We cannot determine how valuable your job is. We don't know your financial position but we're well aware of the job market. However, to be actively searching for change in this society means to jeopardize your means of support. It cannot be any other way.

As for the second justification (discourage others from joining CPP), we feel that the exemplary action of non-cooperation and demanding your democratic rights is the better offense. Losing your job after cooperating can only have a worse effect on your co-workers. They will see you as weak and ineffective, at once complying out of fear for your job (their interpretation) and still getting the boot. And remember, the company is in the controlling position. We reject the second point as politically ineffective.

If your justification is point 3 (organize), we're with you all the way. We feel there is only one justification for working where you do - to organize fellow workers. That puts the burden on you. We know you've carried it in the past and will continue to do so.

As for the future, NECLC doesn't feel that the Subversive Control Activities Board (SCAB) wants to enlarge the Attorney General's list (not yet anyway). Their major purpose is intimidation. The best way to fight them is by not diverting our energies from our most important task - organizing. If called to appear before SCAB, we will formulate a defense of non-cooperation at that time.

The possibility does exist that all those for peace, justice and change will someday be officially designated as subversive. If that should happen you must consider your position in light of your statement of cooperation. Would you divulge names of CPP members? Would you, in order to save your clearance, report on what X said during a meeting? This is a political problem and we feel the lines will eventually be clearly drawn. We hope you don't put yourself into a compromising position - it may be better to seek out job alternatives now while you can.

## *investigation 2...*

The following interview took place in December, 1971 at the 116th Military Intelligence Group, Washington D.C.. The stated purpose of this interview was to allow S. "the opportunity to explain his knowledge of, affiliation with, and participation in the organization known as the Computer People for Peace; his association with its members and or affiliates and his understanding of its goals, objectives, functions, and purposes." The interview was taped both by the Department of Defense and the subject of this interview. Present at the interview were two special agents of the 116th Military Intelligence Group (E. and D.), the person interviewed (S.) and his attorney (B.).

-----

E. At this time do you want to answer questions or make a statement?

B. I think, as far as we're concerned, if the basic question is your security investigation for clearance for S.'s position at Univac, we would consider it to be a legitimate investigation. However, to the extent to which that investigation spills over so that in effect it has the affect of interfering with or chilling his 1st Amendment rights of freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom to express his political views, we would consider this investigation goes beyond proper bounds, particularly in terms of the tone in which you - you're preliminary statement which you read into the tape recorder, indicates that you wish to go into investigation of his association with Computer People for Peace, we would say that probably a large scope of that investigation infringes on constitutionally protected areas and certainly I would advise S. not to answer most of the questions - not that S. has anything to hide, but that we feel that his activities that you're seeking to get into are constitutionally protected.

I think that S. would be agreed to say that he's been a member of Computer People for Peace; that the organization has taken stands against the Vietnam War; people in the organization have testified for Congress as to certain practices with regards to the use of computers, some of which they feel are questionable and others which they feel might improve the use of computers to protect the rights of citizens and individual liberty.

The group has as one of its purposes the general principle of using computers and computer technology for the betterment of the citizens of the United States and I suppose of the world. Certainly, I don't think that there's anything been determined either by the Attorney General or any of the other agencies of the government that this organization is subversive or in any other way been designated as an illegal group. And I think that S. has every right to participate in this group and that the manner in which this investigation is being carried out is such that it really is interfering with his rights of free speech under the 1st Amendment. I think that certainly if this was a routine security clearance, as I'm sure you do hundreds of these every week, it would have been necessary to go to the extent of investigation that you do and I would venture to guess that there's a sufficient explanation of some kind for some purpose which neither S. nor I can understand.

E. Well, do you want to answer questions?

S. As B. said, I'd be willing to answer questions to the extent that we feel that they're not political explanations.

E. The way we'll handle it is this, that if we ask questions which would violate your client's constitutional rights or which would incriminate him in any way, you may, you can instruct him not to answer that particular question or respond with qualification.

(to S.) I previously advised you that you were neither accused nor suspected of having committed any offense and therefore it would not be absolutely necessary for me to advise you of your rights at this point in the interview. However, if and when we do reach that point I will stop you - the interview - and readvise you of those rights.

- S. Well, what I'd like to know for one thing is what exactly it is about Computer People for Peace that you find to be in question?
- E. The investigation is being conducted because the Department of Defense has possession of information which indicates that you are or have been affiliated with this organization - you know associates whose conduct, aims or goals may be interpreted to be inimical to the best interests of the United States.
- S. Do you have any specific examples?
- B. I don't think we have to get into that because I don't think that such a determination has in fact been made - in quotes "with the applicable laws".
- E. What's that sir?
- B. I don't think any determination has been made which would proscribe membership in this group.
- E. That's what we're trying to determine right now.
- B. Right, I understand that but till such determination is made I don't think that that would be the basis for any action you'd try to take against S. and therefore I think his association with this group is constitutionally protected.
- E. As I stated previously, this investigation is not being conducted regarding the Computer People for Peace, except as concerns your association with that organization and its affiliates. The Department of Defense is concerned with this association because of the sensitivity of your employment at the Univac corporation. It must assure itself of the loyalty and dependability of individuals which are within its investigative jurisdiction. This interview should not be interpreted as constituting an abuse of your rights and privileges.

At this point, the interviewer asks S. if he will be interviewed under oath. S. takes the oath. The interviewer then asks him several personal questions and asks him to check the questionnaire that he has previously filled out for any corrections to be made. The interview then continues.

- E. What is your affiliation with the Computer People for Peace?
- S. There's only one occasion that I attended a meeting for Computer People for Peace. Wait - that's not completely so - there was one other time. It was two times in April.
- E. And what was mainly the purpose of these meetings you attended?
- B. I think the best thing to do is just to give a general statement of what the organization is - kind of basical-



ly as I told it to you. I think that would suffice for what the general purpose is. As I stated, basically, as to what the group is.

- E. (to S.) Would you mind repeating that again please.
- S. It's an organization that's concerned with the use of computers for mankind's benefit. It's emphasis is to see that computers are used for the benefit of people, of human beings, and not necessarily industries or military functions.
- E. Have you at any time discontinued your membership or affiliation with Computer People for Peace?
- S. My affiliation with Computer People for Peace is not a continuous thing. The contacts have been minimal.
- E. Who or what influenced you to become actively involved with Computer People for Peace?
- B. I don't see the need to answer that question. I think that the line of questioning now is starting to get into this area of constitutionally protected rights - freedom of association. I think, in fact, the last few questions which S. did answer, tend to go into that area.
- E. OK, what were the circumstances surrounding your initial contact with Computer People for Peace?
- B. I think the same thing would apply to that question. I think that the question of individual liberties is definitely an issue in this kind of interview, because this kind of interview into what are clearly innocent political activities, activities which are perfectly protected under the right to association of the 1st Amendment, are definitely infringed upon, are definitely circumscribed. I think you're looking for something else which goes beyond the question of S.'s fitness for employment at his present position, and I would think that probably most of the remaining questions that you have are going to infringe on that area.
- D. How does an interview infringe upon his rights? I mean, what is your objection to the interview itself?
- B. Well, I think that unless the government has clear information of criminal or illegal conduct by an individual or in fact that the organization is such, and that he participated knowingly in such an organization, the result - particularly since this organization is involved in controversial public issues, has testified before Congress - is to chill the free speech of the people who belong to and affiliate with the organization, so that perhaps next time they may be reluctant to participate in this organization or to testify before Congress. For example, Senator Ervin held hearings - the group testified. This interview could very well be considered intimidation by the military intelligence against intimidation by Senator Ervin's committee. It's well known in the public press that Senator Ervin has been highly critical of the intelligence function of the military - particularly.
- E. Let's forget about Senator Ervin for a minute and talk about the interview.
- B. It's certainly not beyond the realm of possibility considering the reports about the military intelligence, particularly the 116th Military Intelligence Group, which have been in the press from reliable sources, that testimony given in fact, to Senator Ervin and the people in his committee, that this type of interview, of



people who have cooperated and participated in organizations which have testified and given information to Senator Ervin, may be subject to harassment because of their political views by the organization that the Senator...

E. This is not an investigation to intimidate your client or to say that he is affiliated with an organization who we know or we have information and believe that their interest is not in the best interest of national security.

B. I'm sure that whether that was the case or not, you certainly wouldn't say that it was. That is, I'm not saying that you're not being honest, but obviously if it was for that purpose, you certainly wouldn't admit it, because, in effect, if it was that type of harassment or intimidation, it would be a violation of his constitutional rights.

E. Correct.

B. Which, in effect, is a crime and you certainly wouldn't want to make any statement, particularly while we're recording this, that you're doing this. Now I realize this is hypothetical and speculative, what I'm saying, but, in effect, your remark is really kind of a self-serving statement.

E. Do you feel that this interview is intimidation of your client?

B. Absolutely, absolutely.

D. Then you can terminate it right now if you want to.

B. I think we can just terminate at this point. I don't think it's going to make much difference.

#### CONTACT LIST

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# SECURITY

A woman hired this year by a large soap manufacturer signed a release permitting the company to investigate her references and school credentials. Shortly afterwards, several of her neighbors started inquiring about the nature of her new job. Their curiosity had been aroused by the presence of a couple of interviewers in the neighborhood asking questions about her. Questions like:

"Have you noticed any men going in and out of her apartment at night?"

"Does she ever throw wild parties?"

"Have you ever seen the police at her apartment?"

Infuriated at this investigation of her morality, she stormed into the personnel office. There she received profuse apologies and this explanation: the soap firm did not do its own investigating; instead it had engaged an agency in the South. The personnel department had no idea that the agency was following this line of questioning. They suggested that the woman write to the agency if she wanted to make sure her files were accurate!

.....

Remember just five years ago, when the "security" at most data centers consisted of a smiling receptionist with flowers on the desk.

At most places today, the receptionist has been replaced by thousands of dollars worth of guards and electronic devices.

.....

About two years ago a friend of ours had a lunch date with his wife at her office--a large insurance headquarters in Manhattan. He walked into the lobby and momentarily forgot his wife's floor number, so he stopped at the information desk to ask what it was.

The lobby receptionist took one look at his long hair, dungarees and workshirt, and refused to tell him anything. He offered to show his identification but the receptionist couldn't be bothered. When he eventually did remember what floor his wife worked on and he started walking to the elevators, the receptionist signalled the lobby guards to stop him!

They escorted him to a tiny guardroom off the side of the lobby and held him there until his wife finally came down to identify him!

.....

If you work for the computer department

of the J.C. Penney Company in New York you have to know the combination to the electronic lock on the door to your floor. A timer on the lock automatically changes the combination three times a day, once each shift. At random intervals (especially right after someone has quit or been fired) all of the combinations are changed. You are informed of the changes verbally by your supervisor, never on paper.

If you forget the combination or if you are a visitor, you have to stand in front of the locked door long enough to activate the closed circuit TV monitor. You have to see the receptionist or guard whose face appears on the screen in front of you specifically whom you want to be called. The receptionist phones that person, who then has to come out to the door to admit you.



Security is protection of property. The property of a company is considered to include any physical equipment it rents, leases or owns. It also includes the ideas generated by employees.

Many companies now require their workers to sign secrecy pledges. These pledges often include sections that give the company the "ownership" of ideas the individual worker comes up with while working for the company.

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Penney's new (1969) computer room has a fire extinguishing system that uses carbon dioxide gas instead of water. CO<sub>2</sub> puts out the fire faster than water, and does not cause the extensive damage to

# Property NOT People

machinery that water does.

The system is very simple. Sensors detect a fire. Alarm bells go off. A timer is started. In one minute all of the doors seal shut and the CO<sub>2</sub> is forced into the area from a vault of tanks on the floor below. It has been estimated that the gas can replace the oxygen in about one minute, thus extinguishing the fire as quickly as two minutes from point of detection. The millions of dollars worth of IBM equipment in the area is allowed to suffer very little fire damage and no damage from the gas.

(To ensure the safety of the humans-- who would also be extinguished by the CO<sub>2</sub>-- the shift supervisor has a control panel in his office that allows him to retard the gas release by a maximum of two minutes.)

\* \* \* \* \*

Responsible for the corporate security consciousness about computer centers are "militant political groups" that decided the data centers made a "superb target for bombings." (Datamation, July 1, 1971).

Many computer centers probably decided that their installations were too vulnerable to political activists, so they began putting in security systems.

But the vast majority of installations bought security systems probably just because of the keeping-up-with-the-Watsons syndrome. Status in the industry seems to be based on possessing the latest gadgetry.

A salesman we know likes to go into companies that have just updated from the IBM/360 to the 370 with the pitch, "You can't protect today's equipment with yesterday's security measures." The companies usually buy.

Our salesman friend works for one of the new companies that sprung up solely to meet the demand for security devices in the computer field. Companies like Data Processing Security, Inc., Dataguard Systems, and Computer Audit Systems have been doing very well for themselves. The business of protecting property (and property is essential to profits) has become extremely profitable in its own right.

Everyone is trying to get in on the new money, including Bell Telephone. A 1970 Rand report indicates that the telephone company is trying to develop tap-proof lines to rent to its teleprocessing clients.

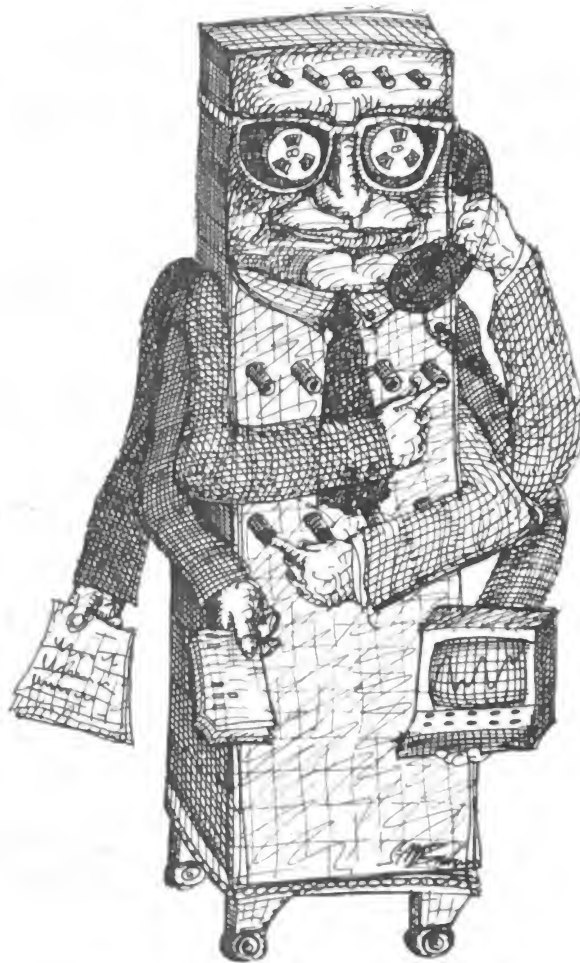
The future of security, according to the

Rand study, lies in getting the computer activity away from as many human hands as possible.

Already installed in some offices are video and keyboard terminals to reduce the amount of physical human interface. Our dear friends at Rand discovered that people meeting informally (as sitting together in an office) exchanged too much information, while conversation over video equipment was much more restricted.

With further developments in miniaturization and cost reduction, high speed terminal printers located in executive offices will be feasible, eliminating clerical and messenger contact with data.

All of us can add to these lists of existing and expected security arrangements. The one thing that is perfectly clear is that the answer to security problems is going to be more and better security.



# CPP INTERNATIONAL

Or:

## LONDON

Our brothers and sisters on the cloudy island appear to be paralleling our actions and problems. Two of our NY members visited a meeting of Computers for People (CFP) in London this summer. The group, formerly called REALTIME, which is still the name of their newsletter, is busy organizing around collectives in the area of data banks, labor, corporate research (International Computers, Ltd.) and their newsletter. In addition, they are planning actions around the computer industry's DATAFAIR next Spring (similar to SJCC). The issues of privacy and government subsidies to ICL (their mini-version of IBM) are becoming foremost in the industry, while on the national level Northern Ireland has dominated their activities. They can be contacted at

Computers for People  
c/o Alan Campbell  
181A Finchley Road  
London, NW 3

## PARIS

"The important thing we have to say to you is that we are winning. We are winning politically, diplomatically, and most importantly, we are winning militarily. We have withstood four years of Nixon's War and we have defeated it. We are very strong. We have defeated Vietnamization. We control over half the population and land area in South Vietnam. We are winning."

The speaker was Le Mai of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam's delegation to the Paris Peace Talks. We visited with Le Mai and Dr. Le Van Loc at the PRG embassy in the Paris suburbs in August. Their tone was one of strong optimism, which was reinforced by an important military victory won by the liberation armies the previous day. Although clearly concerned about the continued devastation of their country under Nixon's bombing, they were confident that the PRG would win despite the outcome of our American elections.

We took them photos and literature from the People's Expose and demonstrations during the Democratic Convention and the May 10 action at ITT headquarters in New York, some of which delighted them so much that they plan to send it to the liberation fighters as a demonstration of solidarity. Le Mai said that it was the "imagination" of the American movement that pleased them most. He had some criticism too, however, of the American Left for identifying and relying too heavily on the Vietnamese for inspiration and symbolism. "You must be more independent," he said, "and begin to build your struggle around your own issues."

Dr. Van Loc, the PRG delegation's scientific advisor, discussed the needs of the Vietnamese people for both medical and military technological aid. Medical aid committees throughout the world are beginning to send money and equipment to build a new hospital in North Vietnam and supply equipment that is badly needed, like an ultra-sonic detector to locate human fragments from U.S. plastic anti-personnel bombs that cannot be located by x-rays. In their continuing effort to defeat and reduce damage from the automated bombing of the electronic battlefield, the Vietnamese also need up-to-date technical information on new developments in the electronic battlefield.

Technical information and contributions for medical aid should be channeled through the Medical Aid for Indochina Committee, 137 W 4th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.





# HOW CPP SPENT ITS SUMMER VACATION

## ITALY

In the Spring of 1972, the IBM Corporation was confronted with its first workers' strike. It took place in Milan, Italy. The IBM Workers Council had raised several demands including a higher minimum wage for the lowest paid workers, an end to the artificial fourth category (which in IBM/USA would mean eliminating the title of Senior Programmer or Analyst) and an end to the short term contract (hiring outside workers for higher pay).


Initially, support was won by discussing issues outside the IBM building before work and during lunch. When the Council felt it had enough support, it began short daily work stoppages. When these proved effective, a march and rally were scheduled to bring IBM to a halt. Using slogans like "Blue Collar, White Collar, Same Fight," a majority of workers, both assembly line and programmers, joined in the demonstration of solidarity. IBM capitulated to the demands.

The strike demands included a salary raise for the lowest paid, increased job security, and an attack on professionalism --- the fourth category. But the placards carried by the workers also included a clear understanding of IBM as a leading technological exploiter of people. "Capital + Scienze = S'Fruttamento Scientifico" (Capitalism plus Science equals Scientific Exploitation), and "Azienda Modello, Lavaggio del Cervello" (Modern Corporation, Brainwashing).


Our Italian friends have come a long way by striking an important first blow. IBM is indeed vulnerable. Pass the word. And for more information, contact:

Pippo D'Amico  
Via Cesare Tallone 7  
Milano, Italy






Nearby in space and time in the land of golden excess wheat there lived a potentate who kept a wonderful machine enshrined in a sealed air conditioned room. The potentate was careful to insure that his machine was well oiled and caressed in the manner that they cared for the family jewels, although it was old for the style of the kingdom, and went by the name of the 360/50. // The chamber of the machine was clean and locked with special devices. It even had magical controls to provide special air at the right temperature. But if that were not enough, the potentate arranged for a wizard to come in once per week during the hours of prime time to perform an operation known as Preventive Maintenance.



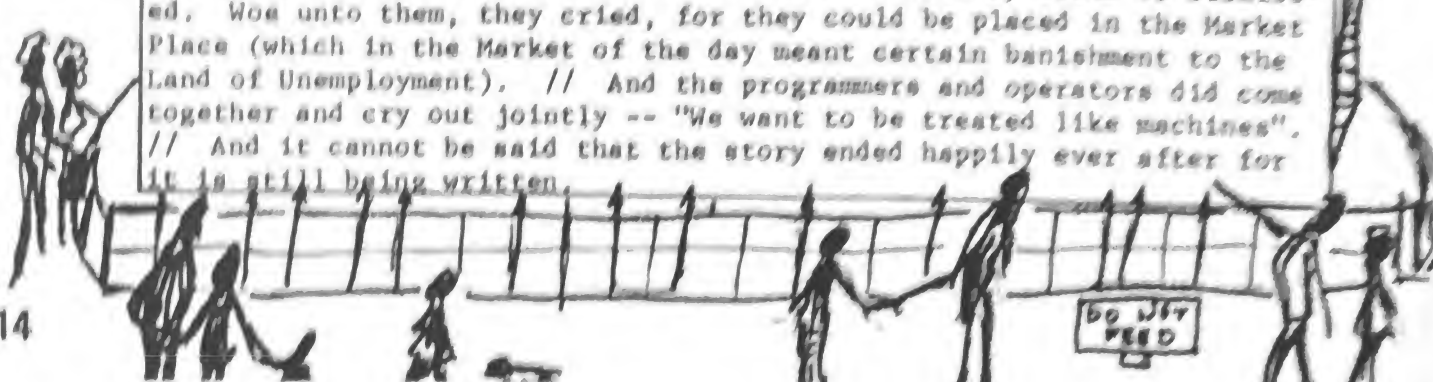
This operation insured the machine for its sickness. // And spent made with great effort and discipline with new, and more costly axes and other notables were called to approve the costly fixings loved their machine verily, for provided for that if the temperature right the machine would not neglectment was not responding in proper shirk its duties and go Down. But that it was Owned, not merely Luderous machine would not be transferred models. // Now it came to proletariat, going by the name such, did not look upon the Machine expected by the Princes. These to ask questions which caused great embarrassment to the notables. Often

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the constant health of ved to ward off all cial arrangements were atch to provide the loved machine- ttements. Each year the Prin- led together with urgency in or- gs. And so they did for they it was an ASSET. It was also ature in the chamber was not d to perform, and if an attach- er fashion the machine would ut most important was the fact eased. This meant that the won- ded in the market place for new- pass in the kingdom that the of programmers, operators and hine with the Love and Devotion persons in fact went so far as

they would ask why they too could not work when the temperature in their chambers was unacceptable, or still worse they would bewail that they could not afford any health care, least of all preventive care. Or if they lost the use of one of their attachments they would be dismissed. Woe unto them, they cried, for they could be placed in the Market Place (which in the Market of the day meant certain banishment to the Land of Unemployment). // And the programmers and operators did come together and cry out jointly -- "We want to be treated like machines". // And it cannot be said that the story ended happily ever after for it is still being written.



# THE FUTURE OF WAR

## The Air War

The Air War in Indochina is well known and documented (1,2). With the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops, the U.S. Military's reliance on enormous firepower has come to mean intense air attack. The Air War concedes the ground to the North Vietnamese Army - National Liberation Front, but attempts stabilization by exerting control from the air. While the U.S. Military does not expect victory through airpower, it does expect to prolong the war indefinitely. Airpower is the principle killing instrument which prevents collapse of the weak Army of the Republic of Vietnam ground forces.

The principle differences between the present Air War and the preceding Ground War are the heavy reliance on aircraft, widespread use of a great variety of sensors, and the computerization of many operations. Without U.S. combat troops, the Air War is strategically a defensive war for the U.S. Military. While stationary targets can be attacked, mobile NVA-NLF Forces cannot be detected and tracked well enough to be targeted. When NVA-NLF forces choose to attack ARVN forces, the NVA-NLF in turn become subject to air attack. However when they choose to break off battle, there is nothing (including ARVN) that effectively pursues them. The awesome "lunarization" of Indochina by the Air War merely shows its ability to destroy landscape, not the NVA-NLF Forces.

## After the Air War

After the Air War a new form of warfare will appear much as the Air War succeeded the Ground War. I shall call it the Remote War. Because only a few components are fully operational now and the rest range from initial combat testing to mere feasibility study status, I cannot give a completely detailed description of the mechanics of Remote War. However enough information is available to sketch out the major components, dynamics, capabilities and implications of Remote War.

The central concept to Remote War is the

remotely manned system, abbreviated as RMS, which usually includes a remotely manned vehicle, RMV. The vehicle operator is located at a distant site and presented with information from sensors in the vehicle itself. With this data, the operator uses the vehicle control set to send steering signals back to the vehicle. For example, the vehicle might be an aircraft; the sensor, a TV camera; the data display, a TV screen and the operator would be an aircraft pilot. In the specific, important case where the vehicle is an aircraft, the abbreviation RPV is used for remotely piloted vehicle. In principle any combination of vehicle and sensor can be used to make a remotely manned vehicle. The concept is to remove the human body from the vehicle yet create a sensory illusion that the vehicle operator is in the vehicle.

The communication links between the RMV and operator are critically important. Because signal transmission is limited to line-of-sight distances (unless cables are used), remote control is limited to short ranges. For this reason, airborne communication links are the most important means of controlling RMVs. A series of RPV signal relayers can obtain line-of-sight and over-the-horizon remote control. Satellite communication links are also possible. However the finite velocity of light (and other signals) creates a time delay between vehicle and controller and sets a maximum range to feasible remote control. For a 1/16 sec delay this maximum range is a radius of roughly  $\frac{1}{4}$  the earth's circumference; i.e., a single base can exert remote control over half the earth's surface.

Engineering requirements for an RMV are drastically simpler than those for a manned vehicle. The absence of human body limitations allows the vehicle to be designed solely from the consideration of machine limitation. There is no limit to how small RMVs can be made except the current state of electronic miniaturization. RPVs can be incredible maneuverable. RMVs can be manufactured cheaply because much



of the expensive electronic blackboxes are removed from the human (and life support equipment) to the remote control site and the RMV itself does not need the costly human safety tolerances. In fact, for many types of RPVs, air frames may be stamped out of plastic as in toy manufacturing.

Remotely manned systems have penetrated many different environments, however the need for simple, line-of-sight communication links means that the aircraft is the most important vehicle for an RMS. I will only describe RPVs in Remote Warfare, which involves a coordination of the following components:

Reconnaissance RPVs - operational both in S.E. Asia and the Middle East (3). A particularly revealing picture is that taken from an RPV flying under power transmission lines while on reconnaissance over North Vietnam (4). Because of their cheapness and lack of onboard pilot, recon RPVs are able to perform much higher risk missions than comparable manned drone aircraft. Thus SR-71 (the manned recon jet replacing the U-2) flights over China were stopped during Nixon's visit while unmanned flights were not (5).

Reconnaissance RPVs were derived from drone recon and/or target aircraft (6). Precisely speaking, a drone aircraft is unmanned but lacks vehicle originated, sensory data presentation to a remote pilot. A drone can be tracked using a control site based radar and directed with radio signals, or it can be internally programmed for a specific flight pattern. (This distinction between drone and RPV is not always observed in journals, though I shall try to follow it.) Since a drone is already unmanned, conversion to a remote pilot is relatively easy. There are at least 15 different recon drone aircraft, many of which were also produced in the RPV version (7). Recon drones were operational even before Gary Powers' U-2 went down over Russia.

Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) RPVs actively assist strike aircraft by jamming the electronics of Soviet built anti-aircraft defenses, based on electronic intelligence data gathered by recon RPVs. An example of an ECM-RPV (and/or drone) is the Teledyne Ryan AQM-34H. This vehicle creates flight lanes that strike aircraft

may take to targets and be immune to radar directed weapons. This specific ECM technique using an RPV is operational and presumably employed against North Vietnam (8).

Bomber RPVs - those that deliver air-to-ground weapons. Many combinations of RPV and air-to-ground weapons are possible, including guided weapons. TV-guided bombs and missiles are themselves an expendable, "Kamikaze", RMV and work on exactly the same principles. For example, the Hobo TV-guided bomb is a glider RMV; the Condor TV-missile, a rocket RMV. Though guided weapons cost more apiece than unguided weapons, they are much more efficient. Thus while half the unguided bombs typically hit within 250' of a target, half the guided bombs hit within 5' of the target. A single guided bomb effectively replaces 100 unguided bombs.

The first operational bomber RPV is believed to have entered combat early this summer in S.E. Asia (9). Presumably it is the 234 class model of the Teledyne Ryan AQM-34L (10). A rough comparison can be drawn between an F-4 Phantom manned bomber and the AQM-34L. The AQM-34L is approximately 4,000 lbs. and \$400,000, 1/10 the weight and cost of the F-4. The AQM-34L carries 1,000 lbs., 1/10 the bomb load of the F-4. Using unguided bombs against ground targets, even theoretical calculations heavily conservative in favor of the F-4 show that the AQM-34L costs only 1/10 as much as the F-4 to destroy the ground target (11). These calculations did not include that an F-4 risks aircraft crew and the RPV does not.

Laser Designator (LD) RPVs - illuminate targets for attack by laser guided weapons. Laser guided weapons home in on the laser light reflected off of the illuminate target. They are simpler and cheaper than TV-guided weapons. This simplicity allows construction of laser guided artillery projectiles (which cannot be TV-guided) as well as bombs and missiles (12). Bomber RPVs can carry laser designators and laser guided weapons. An example is the Gyrodyne QH-50D remotely piloted helicopter (13). The QH-50D uses low-light-level TV and other sensors. Designed to destroy night truck traffic on the Ho Chi Minh Trail with laser guided rockets, the QH-50D has been built and tested, but I have found no mention of its combat deployment.



However, by LD-RPV, I only want to include unarmed RPVs which direct weapons delivered by other means. Since it carries only a laser range finder/designator besides its sensors, the LD-RPV can be quite small and inexpensive. Long range artillery would be automatically slaved to aim wherever the LD-RPV points its TV and laser. When the remote pilot sees a target on his TV screen, he pushes a button and a laser guided artillery shell destroys the target. The LD-RPV has a study status with the U.S. Army (14). It is to weigh about 300 lbs., fly at 60 mph for 7 to 8 hours, and be so small as undetectable beyond 3000' to the naked eye.

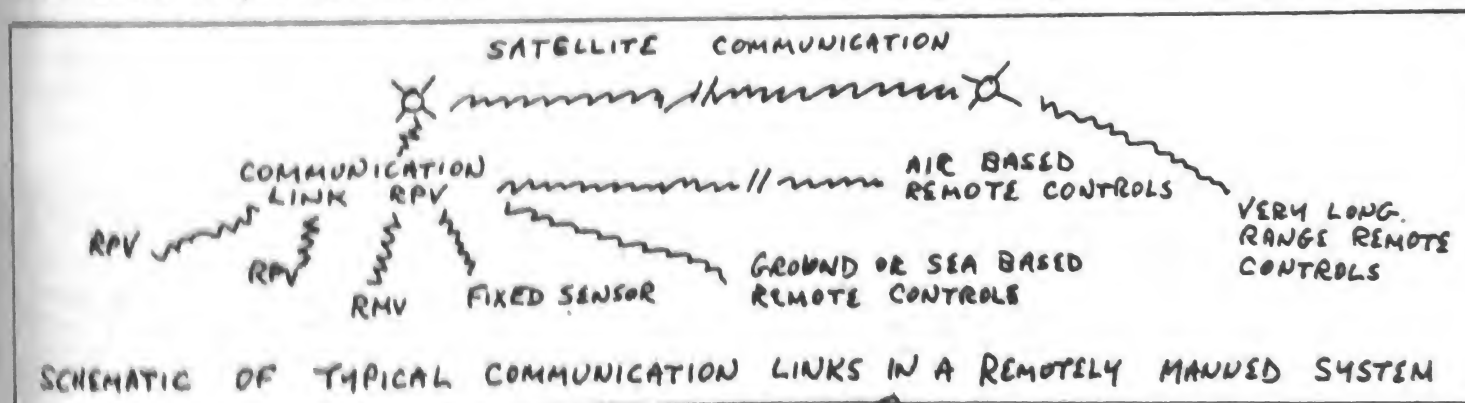
Miniaturized (Mini) RPV - a concept under investigation by the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency (15). The goal is to make the RPV as small and inexpensive as possible. The Mini-RPV is a flying sensor and compliments the fixed sensor of the present automated battlefield. Unlike fixed sensors which are basically defensive, the Mini-RPV is offensive. It is designed to hunt targets at very low altitudes. Potentially it has the ability to replace an infantry ground patrol. How small Mini-RPVs can be made depends on the current state of electronic miniaturization. RCA has built a TV camera weighing 1 lb. (16) which would make possible an RPV weighing about 30 lbs., already 1/10 the size of the very small LD-RPV.

bomber RPV as opposed to the fighter (17).

Computers & Communications are the last component of Remote Warfare which I will sketch out. Remote War depends on a large capacity for data transmission and processing. This capacity already exists and the development of Remote War involves more an integration of already existant capabilities than a research of new ones. Intrinsically, Remote War is much more automated than the present Air War. An example is the computer assisted remote pilot being developed by Univac Division of Sperry Rand. A digital computer performs the routine flight control of many RPVs, enabling a single remote pilot to direct 5 RPVs simultaneously. A representative piece of communication equipment is the phased-array antenna being developed by the USAF Rome Air Development Center to send steering data to 25 RPVs simultaneously as well as providing 5 TV channel communication links (18).

The dynamics of Remote Warfare involve the coordination of components to achieve an objective. The present USAF interest emphasizes Defense Suppression, i.e. to destroy Soviet built air defenses (19). When the objective is suppression of a Third World guerrilla war, the following scenario can be sketched:

Mini-RPVs, acting as flying eyes (also



Fighter RPVs are at the opposite end of the cost-complexity scale from Mini-RPVs. Fighter RPVs are designed for air-to-air combat against manned aircraft. They can make extremely tight, high-g turns which would crush an onboard pilot. This extreme maneuverability alone is capable of obsoleting manned fighters. However, fighter RPVs are necessarily the most complex of RPV types and will take considerably longer to develop. The USAF emphasizes the

other sensors), silently search the jungle at literally tree top level. With an invulnerability, efficiency and tirelessness unmatched by any human patrol, however dedicated, the Mini-RPVs would hunt down guerrilla forces. Having located and tracked the guerrillas, an LD-RPV would be dispatched to direct guided artillery shells. If the guerrillas were outside artillery range, bomber RPVs would come with air-to-ground weapons. As seen in

this sketch, Remote War is fundamentally offensive as opposed to the defensive nature of the current automated battlefield.

Defense against Remote Warfare is exceedingly difficult. Guerrillas would be faced with trying to avoid detection from flying or fixed sensors. No part of the jungle would be immune to search from Mini-RPVs. Booby traps or ambushes, so effective against infantry patrols, will not work. Guerrillas will be hard put to even know when they are being observed by Mini-RPVs. The untested extrapolation is that Remote Warfare will deny guerrilla forces concealment in the countryside. Such a loss of jungle sanctuary would spell the end of country based guerrilla movements.

Active defense against RPVs with conventional anti-aircraft weapons is unlikely to be effective. Conventional AA weapons are designed against manned aircraft and have only limited value against RPVs which are from 1/10 to 1/1000 the size and cost of manned aircraft. The small size and great maneuverability make RPVs quite difficult to detect or hit. The low cost means quite possibly the AA weapon cost more than the RPV. For these kinds of reasons the USAF is specifically designing RPVs to attack air defense systems. The extrapolation which is just beginning to be tested is that conventional AA weapons are targets for RPVs, not vice versa. This is not to imply that remote pilot bases cannot be attacked or the communication links jammed in some manner. However the bases will always be far away and protected by RPVs. Jamming the line-of-sight communication links requires highly sophisticated technical ability and is a partial solution at best. RPVs can switch to a return-to-home mode of internal guidance, to forestall crashing, if their external guidance link is broken.

In the next few years the U.S. Military is going to finish developing and deploying the Remote War against which there is no effective (non-nuclear) defense. Any defense where the permanent physical limitations of the human body or machines physically connected with the human body are pitted against machines limited by purely mechanical constraints, and yet controlled by a remote director, is doomed.

This is not to imply that Remote Warfare is automatically 100% efficient. The first generation are mostly converted drone recon aircraft and are not specifically designed for Remote War. They have very limited objectives and will not be wholly successful. The second generation will appear much quicker than a corresponding generation of manned aircraft because RPVs are much simpler to develop than manned aircraft. The "Constant Angel" ECM-RPV is a second generation RPV which is to be produced in either a \$20,000 expendable, or a \$50,000 recoverable model. It is so simple to make that the USAF has asked for production bids from 50 manufacturers (instead of a normal 5 for manned aircraft) including several toy companies (20). The second generation will have much greater efficiency, more sweeping objectives... and so on, through the generations. In principle, Remote War will defeat the human body. One side loses people; the other side loses toys. All that is left is the shooting and dying...and toys don't die.

#### The U.S. Military Dictatorship

The economic and psychological characteristics of Remote War determine its ultimate controller. Economically, the Remote War is much cheaper than the Air War, besides being more effective. There are no large supply problems because there are few people, spare parts or ammunition requirements. Thus 500 RPVs can be directed by 100 computer assisted remote pilots. Maintenance of the relatively simple RPVs would be highly automated. There would be no saturation bombing or artillery barrages. With guided ordinance, targets are "surgically" killed by single rounds. In principle, there need be no manned aircraft or ground troops which drastically cuts cost. In comparison with the present Air War in S.E. Asia, a Remote War would cost (estimation) 1/100 as much. A large scale Remote War would cost in the 100's of millions not 10's of billions of dollars. This relatively small cost is crucial in deciding who controls Remote War.

Because of this small cost, the U.S. Congress will have no realistic economic restraint over the U.S. Military's conduct of Remote Wars. In practice the U.S. Congress does not have power over defense department spending of sums as small as 100's of millions of dollars. With respect

the U.S. Congress, this leaves the U.S. Military free to wage Remote Wars wherever and whenever they choose. This free hand allows the U.S. Military (or the CIA, for that matter) to expand the American Empire's sphere of influence by forcibly crushing national movements which are considered against American interests.

The psychological characteristics of Remote Warfare also determine its ultimate controller. Television warriors are numbered in 1,000's not 100,000's of the Air War. The television warriors never face the prospect of being killed in action. If the Air War over Laos could go on for years without Congressional knowledge, if air strikes could go on for months over North Vietnam without Presidential knowledge, then Remote Wars will remain rumors. Presidents and Congresses, wherever they might express opposition, can be kept uninformed. Psychologically, Remote Wars are easy to conceal and the U.S. Military has to tell no one.

Characteristics of Remote Warfare could be used to silence anti-war critics who try to stop its development. There will be no American killed-in-action or prisoners-of-war. Boys have no mothers or wives to protest their loss. Remote War is very cheap. Economic critics of war induced expenses and inflation will have nothing to protest. With its precision killing ability, Remote War will not harm the ecology. Ecologists who complain of environmental devastation will have nothing to protest... and so on. The only thing to protest is the killing and subjugation of any people the U.S. Military calls "Communists", "Gooks", ... "The Enemy". Of course, in principle, the entire world is a potential enemy to the U.S. Military.

#### Conclusion - Fact or Fiction?

What happens when two remote warfare systems oppose each other is basically conjecture. However, several important observations can be made. Until now the description of Remote War has been limited to RMS's versus conventional warfare systems. This description is considerably altered for RMS versus RMS combat. For example, the great cost savings, mentioned earlier, now disappear. If anything, RMS versus RMS combat will be more expensive than previous completely conventional wars. In Total Remote War (RMS vs RMS) industry can much more directly be converted to war production. The ease of manufacturing RMVs means many more will be produced. In Total Remote War, as in any war of nearly equal antagonists, both sides are strained to their maximum.

A second observation about two opposing remote warfare systems is that a continuous state of war inevitably ensues. In Total Remote War there is no stable equilibrium between reconnaissance and combat. This can be seen for the following reasons: With conventional warfare peace means, among other things, a continuous intelligence monitoring of the opponent's military systems. Thus reconnaissance craft actively probe the opponent's defenses trying to get a response. In self-defense the opponent must respond which in turn is monitored by the recon craft to learn how the opponent's defenses work.



Naturally enough, the recon craft occasionally gets destroyed doing such dangerous operations. When the recon craft is manned, its destruction is an international incident which quickly dampens the operations. However, U.S. recon drones have been shot down over Communist nations for over a decade without any international attention (6). Until now this has not led to escalation because one or the other side has not had recon RPVs or bomber RPVs and etc. When both sides have fully equipped remote warfare systems, the delicate difference between a peace time recon probe and actual war dissolves. Recon RPVs can self-destruct to remove any tangible evidence of their presence. Yet an opponent's military system can be reduced to a naked helplessness by aggressive RPV recon probes. Without any international incidents to dampen their activities both sides would escalate reconnaissance flights and then, in self defense, armed recon flights and protective reaction RPV strikes would follow. The difference between war and peace dissolves and War is Peace.

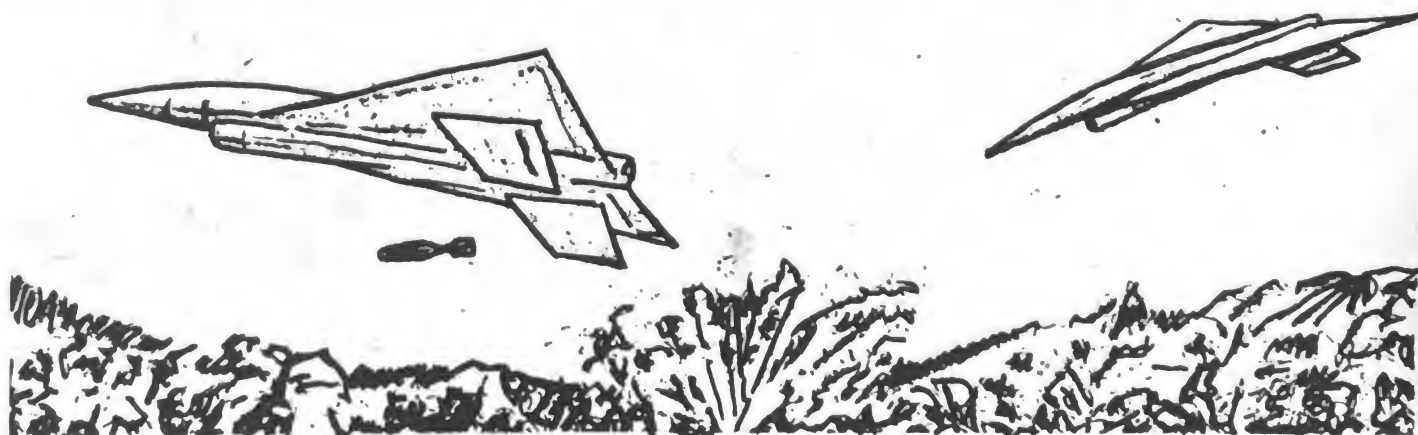
Historically, Total Remote War continues the human heritage of war and genocide into a perpetual state of war. For America, as never before, the societal and cultural heritage of an Empire will be turned into a genocide machine. Every aspect of American Industry will play an important production role. Every advance of American science and technology will be exploited into greater killing efficiency. All the Western Cowboy and Indian flicks merely become a pre-combat primer for the television children. The question of whether violence on TV is harmful to children is now resolved. Where genocide was once recreated on TV for entertainment, it will now be committed with TV. Children who grew up with Vietnam on the TV news at dinner time will surely stomach

all the genocide the U.S. Military can produce. The separation of illusion and reality vanishes for the television warriors. Alienation and sterilization approach perfection. After kissing their wives good-bye and battling the rush hour traffic to work, the television warriors will settle down to a day of watching TV at the Ministry of Peace.

The tremendous concentration of power which science and technology have given the U.S. Military has shattered the checks and balances of power with which the U.S. Constitution tried to protect Americans. Foreign affairs of the American Empire will be run by the U.S. Military Dictatorship. Arms Limitation Treaties, Peace Treaties, and other agreements both public and secret will be signed with other military dictatorships. But there will always be war because that is what peace means to the Ministry of Peace. If during peace time a citizen does not support the war against the Enemy, then that individual is a subversive. The individual becomes the Enemy. The next step then is to control the internal affairs of the Empire... the establishment of a Ministry of Love.

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#### CPP/SESPA

INSANER, CPP's Inevitable Next Second Annual North East Regional Summer Joint Computer Conference in the Woods, was held in Massachusetts this fall. Both CPP and SESPA/Science for the People members were invited and over 50 came from an area covering Chicago to Boston for a weekend of political discussion and planning.

Most evident was a spirit of cooperation, among people and between the two groups, all working together to make the weekend a worthwhile and rewarding experience. The cooperation demonstrated at INSANER should be a significant first step toward furthering a closer working relationship between CPP and SESPA.

#### AWARD WINNING QUOTE : 1972

The Director of IBM's Law Enforcement Division, Richard McDonnell, stated at a conference on Government Data Systems last June that:

" JUST BECAUSE A PERSON'S FOUND INNOCENT DOESN'T MEAN HE'S NOT GUILTY ".

His remarks were in reference to the problem of incomplete and erroneous arrest records proliferating in the National Crime Information Center data bank.

**FOUR  
MORE  
YEARS**



LNS

**and  
then ?**

# CLOCKWORK

Faced with decreasing Federal funds for defense, American companies are eager for new markets. Electronic surveillance at home happens to be the biggest and politically most attractive market prospect. In a recent issue of Electronic Warfare, a magazine of the military and corporate proponents of these products, the "direct technical fallout to civilian society of EW" was enthusiastically welcomed. The combination of lack of public support for continuation of the war in Vietnam (electronic or human), and the rising scream for "law and order" spells instant success. Just listen to some of the ongoing contracts.

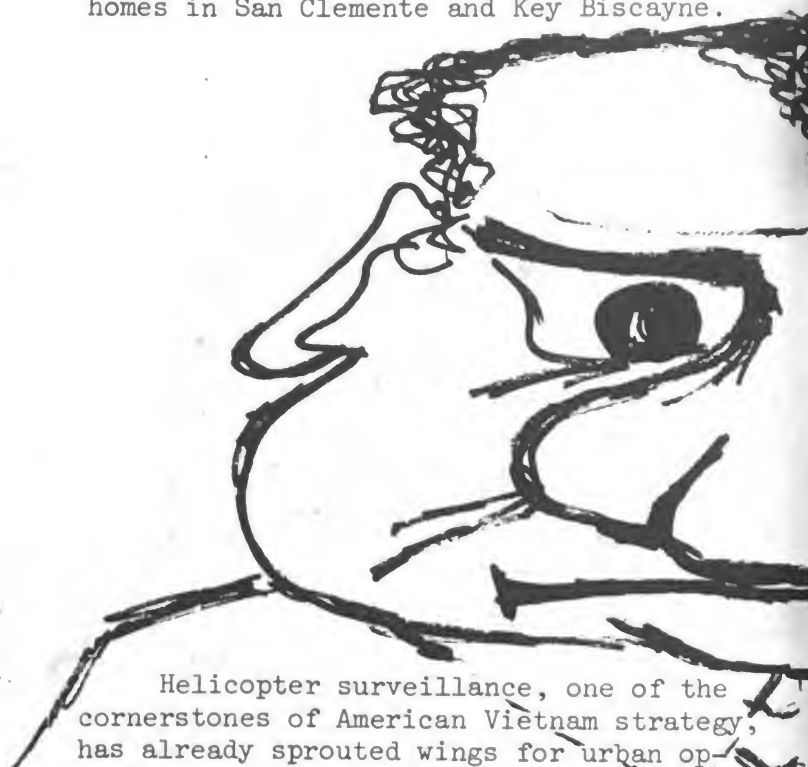
The use of sensors alone, one of the smaller by-products of the automated battlefield, is rapidly expanding here in the States. The sensors which were developed to detect troop movement along the Ho Chi Minh trail are now snugly employed along the US-Mexican border, to signal unauthorized border crossings. So that this equipment won't go unaided by electronic "hands," the now obsolete US Air Force QU-22B remote controlled pilotless planes fly overhead to monitor the sensors. This model of drone aircraft has since been replaced in Vietnam by more sophisticated computer controlled planes. Sylvania Electronic Systems, a major contractor for the border operation, has noted that public opinion might disagree with its proposed sales on the project. In response a Sylvania official stated:

"The political implications of using surveillance equipment along a friendly foreign border have been considered by selecting equipment that can be deployed without attracting attention and easily concealed."

A recent ABC-TV special called "The Fear Fighters" boasted about the benefits of military-developed technology which can be used by the average citizen. John Glenn, the announcer of the program, suggested that sensors on every lawn would not be far off. Had he checked the cur-

# COMPUTER

rent facts he would have found that some of our country's "leading" citizens now have sensors on their front lawns. In the April 1972 issue of the Washingtonian, Richard Herbert reported that so many homes near Washington, DC, have been surrounded by sensors that ring at the police station at the slightest provocation --- rabbits, dogs, and tree branches --- that police seldom pay much attention any more. War-tested sensors rest under the White House lawn as well as in Nixon's other homes in San Clemente and Key Biscayne.



Helicopter surveillance, one of the cornerstones of American Vietnam strategy, has already sprouted wings for urban operations. Our Brooklyn CPP members report that they were asked by their local police precinct to paint their house numbers using 2-foot high characters on their roof tops. The local precinct, calling itself the "neighborhood team," has been running a series of public relations meetings to acquaint the residents with their new devices. Since Brooklyn is a high crime area it comes under special funding. The police were quite proud that they were the first in their area to get a helicopter squad, which they call "Operation Sky-cop." Lately it has been noted that the surveillance operation has been expanded to night time which implies that infrared or other night vision equipment must have been added to the precinct's supply list.

Lockheed, RCA, and ITT are three of the biggest manufacturers of airborne nocturnal equipment for use in helicopters. While on the ground, the Justice Department's LEAA is working on reducing the cost of a "snooperscope" night vision device to under \$600. Since LEAA has been notoriously generous with its grants, this mass produced technology should be available to more than a handful of city precincts soon. In fact, night vision devices are expected to be installed in almost all of the country's 172,000 police cars by the end of 1973, according to a prediction by Peter F. Lefort, Vice President of Aerojet Delft.

A larger and far more reaching project involves 24-hour street corner surveillance using remotely controlled cameras. The first system of its kind was recently installed in Mt. Vernon, NY, a bedroom community of the city which has had growing racial tensions. The cameras are placed 22 feet above the street and can be turned and focussed remotely from police headquarters. LEAA has granted \$47,000 to assess public reaction to the seeing eye, which is another Sylvania "first." Meanwhile, John Glenn, on ABC's

"The Fear Fighters," interviewed Mt. Vernon residents and found little resistance to the idea. A spokesman for the project stated that at first the residents were concerned about the civil libertarian aspects of 24-hour surveillance, but after a while they became used to it and felt that the possible gain in security was greater than the potential loss in freedom.

Brooklyn again pops up as a projected test area of 24 hour surveillance. A Justice department study conducted by the National Academy of Engineering advised the Nixon Administration to implement a \$7.5 million five year project to watch 58.5 miles of streets in the borough. Little has been written about this project, and less is being said.

One is constantly reminded of that famous novel where 24 hour surveillance was commonplace and the citizenry was resigned to it. What that book didn't discuss, and what is now commonplace for us is the fact that the electronic law enforcement market is growing almost faster than any other in the US today. The Electronics Industries Association has estimated that the annual sales in Law Enforcement electronics is about \$400 million, most of which comes from LEAA grants. The current boom in police technology, like its Vietnamese predecessor, owes its thanks to the government.

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The US Army's Land Warfare Laboratory in Aberdeen, Md. is also turning its attention to the needs of the police. Electronic Design, a trade journal, reported in March 1971 that this Lab is testing a souped-up version of the PPS-14 "foliage-penetration" surveillance radar. This radar equipment is priced at \$6,500 for 300 or more units, and each unit is about the size of a book. It will have the capability of seeing through brick and cinder-block walls and is designed for controlling civil disturbances.

A drop in the bucket in this growing field is the government project of \$2 million to isolate the unique "signature" or heat pattern of marijuana. It is hoped that once this is isolated, earth-orbiting satellites will be able to detect crops growing in any country.

# CPP NEEDS YOU

## COMPUTER PEOPLE FOR PEACE

CPP, now in existence for almost five years, is the only organization in the computer field that stands for peace, equality and civil liberties for all people--and for the use of computers and technology to help achieve these goals.

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